

1-19-1967

Kabul Times (January 19, 1967, vol. 5, no. 246)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 19, 1967, vol. 5, no. 246)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1397.
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THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 246

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1967 (JADI 29, 1345, S.H.)

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Copy
MAR 16 1967

Price Af. 3

PROSPECT OF CHANGE IN VIETNAM CRISIS

Brown Suggests Possibility Based On Reports From 'Many Sources'

LONDON, January 19, (Reuter).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown said last night he had a feeling that there was at last the possibility of a change in the Vietnam problem.

"This feeling results from all that reaches me from many different sources," he told the House of Commons. He added that members of Parliament would wish the British government to continue to do everything it could to encourage and promote this possibility.

The Foreign Secretary made clear that the feeling he had was a "purely personal impression" and he could not give any details.

The New York Times correspondent Harrison Salisbury reported that the war in Vietnam appears to be entering a new phase, one that may lead to eventual settlement or to a sudden and extreme escalation.

According to AP, Salisbury, who recently ended a two-week visit to Hanoi, said in a dispatch from Hong Kong:

Although both Hanoi and Washington suggest in public statements

Luxury Goods Sale Banned

TOKYO, Jan. 19, (AP).—Acknowledging that Mao Tse-tung's enemies were stubbornly resisting in Peking, Shanghai and other areas, pro-Mao forces stepped up efforts Wednesday to stamp out the opposition.

Japanese reports from Peking said Red Guards were moving into police headquarters, hospitals and schools which they said were still occupied by "bourgeois reactionaries."

Peking Radio said those loyal to President Liu Shao-chi's factions were "still entrenched in bastions of counter-revolutionary revisionism" in the capital.

A similar situation was also reported in Shanghai.

According to wall posters, a Japanese correspondent in Peking said, pro-Mao Red Guards from the Peking Law Academy and "revolutionary rebels" of the public security headquarters had seized police headquarters.

Other posters said that pro-Mao groups had seized Hsieh Ho Hospital and Peking People's University.

Peking's largest department store, a Japanese correspondent said, was forced to close its doors Wednesday by Red Guards. The closure was apparently aimed at checking workers from Shanghai loaded with money handed out by the Liu faction from purchasing luxury goods, the report said.

Tuesday the government banned the sale of luxury goods, including watches, bicycles, radios, carpets and jewellery.

Reuter quoted Radio Peking as saying that two vice mayors of Shanghai had been dragged around the city by a revolutionary group.

The radio said this was revealed in an editorial of the Shanghai newspaper Wen Hui Pao dated January 13.

The paper said the vice mayors, Chang Chen-sung and Sung Chiwen, were seized and dragged before the public on January 10 and accused of "promoting economism which attempted to destroy the 'great cultural revolution,'" according to the radio.

A DPA report said, a steady flow of Chinese diplomats has been observed at Paris airport on their way home from posts in Africa to Peking.

All those questioned by reporters said without exception that they were embarking on their normal annual holiday.

Last week, Chinese stopping over at Orly included Peking's ambassador in Algiers and other diplomats returning from Africa, Mauritania, Morocco and other areas.

The Chinese ambassadors to Tunisia, Mali and the Congo (Brazzaville) as well as about 60 other embassy staff followed them yesterday.

2,000 Graduate From City's Primary School

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—This year over 2,000 students graduated from the city's primary schools for boys. There are 28 primary schools for boys in the city. There are 29,000 students on their rolls and the number is expected to rise to 33,000 with the opening of more schools next spring.

HOME BRIEFS

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Hussain Nasarat, an ENT specialist, has returned to Kabul from a four-month observation tour in France under the Afghan-French cultural exchange programme.

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Azam, vice president of the malaria eradication department, returned to Kabul yesterday after participating in an anti-malaria conference in Tehran.

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Farouq Seraj, secretary general of the Afghan Olympic Organisation, has been appointed chief of the 25-nation Asian Games Football Executive Committee.

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Rahim, Aziz Ahmad and Hamidullah, technicians of the Ministry of Public Works, returned from the Soviet Union after completing their studies in car repair under Soviet scholarships.

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Asaf Suhail, Afghan ambassador in Peking, arrived in Kabul yesterday on a vacation.

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Kadir, Mohammad Osman Traki, Najibullah and Mohammad Osman Nouri, returned from the Soviet Union Wednesday after completing their studies in transportation management. They are employees of General Transport Company and were granted Soviet scholarships.

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—An amateur orchestra which specialises in folk music has begun two-hours daily concerts.

Glulam Habib Nawabi, director-general of culture and information said it was hoped the concerts would popularise local music.

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Tradesmen of Mazare Sharif city Wednesday paid Af. 25,000 to help the poor in the winter. More than Af. 200,000 has been collected in the campaign, which began three days ago.

Foreign Ministry Appointments

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—The following new appointments were announced by the Foreign Ministry Wednesday.

Abdul Qadir Sulaiman, deputy director of Consular Affairs as First Secretary of the Afghan embassy in Warsaw; Abdul Hadi Mokhammad, member of the division of political relations as first secretary of the Afghan embassy in Cairo; Ghausuddin Amin, second secretary of the Afghan embassy in Jeddah as first secretary in the embassy.

Ali Mohammad Zekria, second secretary of the Afghan embassy in Belgrade as first secretary in that embassy; Mohammad Azim Amiri, director of the secretariat, as first secretary in the Afghan embassy in Rome; Mohammad Ebrahim Nouri, director of the general services department as first secretary in the Afghan embassy in Jakarta; Glulam Farouk Fazli, deputy director of

department of international and the United Nations affairs as first secretary in Afghan embassy in Prague; Abdul Samad Ghaus, director of United Nations affairs, as counselor to the Afghan permanent mission at the United Nations.

Mohammad Shafie Baburi, deputy director of personnel office as first secretary at the Afghan embassy in Bonn; Din Mohammad, deputy director of the visa department as first secretary of the Afghan General Consulate in Meshad; Azizullah Rafat, deputy director of general services department as first secretary in Afghan General Consulate in Bombay; Abdul Samad Zazai, member of the economics department as first secretary at the Afghan consulate in Peshawar; Hedayatullah Sayedi, member of the economics department as first secretary to the Afghan embassy in Peking.

Farmer Lays Dyke Foundation Stone

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone of a dyke in the Bala Joy canal, 12 km. from Engel woleswali, was laid Wednesday at the request of the Governor of Herat by a Herati farmer.

The dyke, which will cost over Af. 600,000, will help irrigate 15,000 acres of land.

The project is financed by the people of the area.

The canal is important to the economy of Engel woleswali, which has a population of 70,000 people.

At the foundation-laying ceremony Abdul Kudus Mohammad, Deputy to the Wolesi Jirgah from Engel, the provincial directors of irrigation and public works and a large number of people were present.

Jabul Seraj - Gulbahar Road Makes Progress

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Over 85 per cent of the Jabul Seraj-Gulbahar road is ready for paving. Construction of the 9 km. road, which is 8 m. wide is being done by a unit of the Work Corps of the Ministry of Public Works, 15 culverts are being built, according to the head of the project, Abdul Manan.

The Minister of Public Works, Eng. Ahmadullah yesterday inspected the work.

The project is partly financed by contributions from the Gulbahar textile mills and the Jabul Seraj cement factory.

Israel Accepts UN Proposal For Meeting After 16 Years

UNITED NATIONS, January 19, (AP).—Israel Tuesday formally accepted the UN proposal for an extraordinary meeting of the Israel-Syria mixed armistice commission on current disputes over land cultivation along the tense border between the two countries.

Syria had accepted the proposal formally and unconditionally on Monday, the day after it was made. Israel's "formal acceptance apparently cleared the way for revival of the commission, inactive for more than 16 years.

Israel has refused to sit in the commission since 1951, allegedly because Syria dispute the legal status of the demilitarised zone.

Irish Lieutenant-Colonel Robert

Bunsworth took over as the commission's new chairman, replacing Swedish naval captain Erick Sparre, who had a fatal accident in Damascus on Sunday.

While members of the United Nations armistice commission are preparing the meeting, the United States embassy in Damascus is reportedly in touch with the Syrian government to negotiate to lessen the danger of an open war.

Meanwhile, the official organ of Syria's ruling Baath party, "Al Baath," continued its militant attacks on Israel by asserting what it called the Palestinians right to wage an armed struggle for their homeland.

In Beirut, it was reliably reported that the Soviet Union has not as stated in other reports—undertaken any diplomatic steps to restrain Syria in its anti-Israeli actions.

A Jordanian military spokesman today reported a short exchange of fire between a Jordanian post and an Israeli force in which the enemy is believed to have suffered casualties.

He said the exchange near the Red Sea port of Aqaba at noon Tuesday lasted five minutes and no casualties were reported from the Jordanian side.

The spokesman said a military car drove to a position near the Jordanian post and Israeli troops dismounted and walked to within 150 metres (160 yards) and opened fire.

In Beirut, the newspaper Al Moharrer said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had announced it was responsible for blowing up a water conduit in Israel Monday night.

The newspaper did not say how or where the PLO announcement was made. The report, if correct, would be the first time PLO has assumed responsibility for a guerrilla raid in Israel.

"PLO has regular armed units under its command, but all sabotage raids in Israel so far have been carried out by shadowy organisations not affiliated to any official body.

Israel's permanent representative at the United Nations Michael Comay, has sent another letter to the Security Council, the fifth in 10 days, protesting against Syrian provocative acts along the Syrian-Israeli frontier, the Voice of Israel reported last night.

Comay included in his letter a statement by Syrian Interior Minister Mohammed Id Idjawi who had said Syria had now gone from the defensive to the offensive would reply with grenades if the Israelis attacked with bullets.

The Syrian minister, whose speech was broadcast over Damascus Radio, also said Syria would continue its military actions until Israel was destroyed.

Kiesinger Asks East Europe, USSR To Give Up Mistrust

BONN, January 19, (DPA).—West German Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger Wednesday appealed to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to give up their mistrust towards Bonn's new "policy of rapprochement."

Reporting to the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) on his Paris meeting with French President Charles de Gaulle last weekend, the Chancellor recalled that the two countries had agreed to cooperate on their Eastern policy.

"It is just this cooperation with France, whose peaceful intentions are not doubted in the least, that should be proof of our goodwill to our eastern neighbours," Kiesinger emphasised.

"Our Eastern neighbours should no longer suspect this policy as malicious revenge. They should regard it as what it is: a policy of peace and relaxation of tension, which aims at a happy future for the whole of Europe," he added.

The Chancellor, whose government recently took up contact with Prague, Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia aimed at improving relations, described this new Franco-West German cooperation as "the most important outcome" of his agreements with de Gaulle.

Kiesinger said he had understanding for Eastern Europe's criticism and scepticism towards the Federal Republic of Germany. He welcomed a recent statement by Soviet Union's Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union would support all steps towards relaxation of tension in Europe.

The Chancellor emphasised that his new eastern policy, which should also lead to a solution of the German question, was "the great task ahead."

In the subsequent debate the two government coalition parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, supported the new Bonn policy course aimed at better relations with the East.

The foreign political spokesman for the Christian Democrats said "a France that does not fear a reunited Germany demonstrates to the East European countries that their fears (of Germany) are unfounded."

This was the beginning of a "long-term process," he added.

Transport Gets Cabinet Rank In US

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, (AP).—Transportation is America's biggest industry. It accounts for one out of every five dollars in the U.S. economy and employs more than 2.5 million people.

To insure that this industry will serve adequately the growing needs of the American people and satisfy expanding economic demands, the U.S. Congress has created a new executive department in the federal government—the U.S. Department of Transportation—which will begin to function early this year. It will be headed by Alan S. Boyd, former undersecretary of Commerce for transportation.

This will be the fourth largest department, among 12, in the U.S. government.

It brings together for the first time 31 agencies and their bureaus, nearly 100,000 employees and almost \$6,000 million in federal funds for transportation.

Included in the new organisation are the Federal Aviation Agency, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Coast Guard, the St. Lawrence Seaway, all transportation activities formerly handled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the newly established National Transportation Safety Board.

Some of the important duties of the new department include: improving the safety of automobiles, trains, planes and ships; bringing new technology to every mode of transportation by supporting and promoting research and development; and working out an efficient plan for organising urban mass transport functions and facilities.

The department will have jurisdiction over America's 97 million motor vehicles, about one million mile (16 million kilometres) of highway and 97,000 big and little aircraft.

Upon signing the bill creating the new Transportation Department, U.S. President Johnson pointed out that the United States today is confronted by traffic jams, commuter crises, crowded airports and airlines, archaic equipment, and safety abuses. But he said "a day will come in America when people and freight will move through this land of ours speedily, efficiently, safely, dependably and cheaply."

Helmand In Perspective:

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN PROSPECTS

By A Staff Writer

The Third Five Year Plan which will end on August 22, 1972, is another crucial period for the development of the Helmand Valley. Six years from now we should see major developments both in agriculture and industry, the foundation for which has been laid.

The main problem for any multipurpose plan is that one phase of development has to be integrated with others and unless all these phases are taken care of, the expected return cannot materialise.

The main emphasis during the Third Plan will be on extension of productive land. This part of the plan, which requires a full half of the Afghanis and at least 40 per cent of the dollar expenditure, is for land reclamation improvements still the most important districts of the Helmand region, namely, Arghandab, central Arghandab, Darweshan, Central Arghandab, and Tarnac. According to a report of the Helmand Valley Authority an initial survey shows that at least 200,000 acres of land is involved in these operations. Many parts of the area lack drainage and need levelling.

The area is very large and, if the plan is implemented, it will meet a big part of Afghanistan's demand for foodstuffs, livestock and industrial raw materials, besides providing products for export and land for new settlers.

Electric power, is the second largest item in the budget for the project's Third Plan. Generating capacity has been inadequate. For instance, at the dairy farm I was told that because of the lack of electricity some of the machinery there is idle. The new edible oils mill, which is near completion, has had to install its own 1875 kw. generating plant. I was also told that there was a great demand for electricity in

Kandahar city itself. A few thousand applications for power connections are pending with the city's electricity department.

Lack of funds has been holding up the power project; it is hoped money will be found for it.

The Beck report, report upon which the plans for electric power are based, shows that there will be enough revenue from distribution of electricity to pay the cost of the power project and bring additional returns and tax revenue to the government.

The third phase of activities in the Third Plan for the Valley includes measures to increase both agricultural and industrial production. "It includes attention to the crops now commonly grown as well as to commercial crops such as oil seeds, sugar beets, guar (hard sugar brown rock), jute and kanaf," according to a report of the project.

An immediate problem that has to be tackled is that of oil seeds. The

Contd. on page 4

Maiwandwal's Appointments

Yesterday Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal received:

Abdullah Yafali, Minister of Finance

Dr. Nour Ali, Minister of Commerce

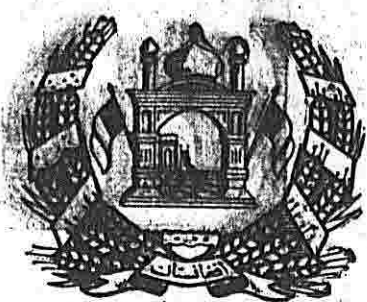
Brigadier General Mohammad Rahim Naseri, General Commandant of the Security Police.

Abdul Basir Hakimi, general director of security in the Ministry of Interior.

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Foreign Affairs.

Abdullah Safi, president of Courts in Paktia

Dr. Mohammad Asif Suhail, Afghan Ambassador to Peking



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times
PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Two roads diverged in a wood,
and I—

I took the one less travelled by,

And that has made all the difference.

—Robert Frost

ROLE OF PROPOSED ISLAMIC CENTRE

Kabul University's announcement that an Islamic centre is to be established in Kabul during the Third Five Year Plan is welcome. Although the details of the proposed centre are not yet out, one can hope that it will do research in a subject in which the majority of the people of this nation, as faithful Moslems, are interested.

It is not clear how and in what way the activities of the centre would differ from those of the College of Theology, or the Institutes of Islamic Study. Will the centre offer postgraduate studies to those who complete their college studies in Islamic subjects, or is it only a centre where research will be done?

There are large areas which require the attention of religious studies. The Constitution establishes complete equality between man and woman in the country. In matters of practical consideration, the enforcement of the notion of equality requires certain rulings to bring about a changed atmosphere. We are sure that the principle of equality of the two sexes, which is one of the basic tenets of Islam, will be encouraged through popularisation of Islamic concepts related to this matter by the Islamic centre.

Certain anomalies and misconceptions about the manner of interpretation of Islamic teachings is another area which is in need of help from the centre. As Islam has taken a broad view of changing conditions of life, interpretations would amount to adapting certain rulings to new situations.

There are some other spheres which the Islamic centre can venture to regulate. The differences between Western jurisprudence and Islamic jurisprudence is one of those special areas which needs thorough study and research. This is, indeed, necessary in the light of the implementation of the provisions of the Afghan

Constitution which, in some specific cases, because the Supreme Court is yet to be established, have not been put to test. However, this does not mean that there is a clash between Western and Islamic jurisprudence. Far from it. The two are similar in many ways. An Islamic research centre, which would engage in problems of our country primarily, can seek the areas of agreement between the two, and where Islam permits, a compromise may be sought. If there is no room for compromise, then the Islamic rules may be applied.

We hope that the proposed Islamic centre will also have the character of a regional organisation and try to help the countries of the region.

The centre, to become a well-established research organisation, needs a large library of its own. Steps should be taken to secure books that are connected with Islamic teachings.

The University will also do well to decide whether the medium of instruction at the centre should be Arabic or not. Since most of the literature available to the centre would be in Arabic, a feasibility survey may be done to determine whether Arabic or either of our two national languages is better from the point of view of research.

The centre should be an organisation on which the Supreme Court of Afghanistan, which is to be formed in another nine months, could rely upon. It is certain that in some of its decisions the members of the Supreme Court may seek the advice of the Islamic centre, which should be sound and scientific.

We also hope the Ministry of Justice and all those branches of the State which draft laws will prepare a list of those fields—such as traffic laws—which might require the advice and ruling of the centre.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The first issue of the weekly paper *Mosawat* came out yesterday, under the editorship of Pohanody Mohammad Rahim Ilham. It is a four-page paper carrying items both in Dari and Paktu. Under the masthead on the front page it says "publisher of progressive and democratic ideas." A motto on the masthead says: "all the people of Afghanistan, men and women, have equal rights and obligations without any discrimination by religion or clan and freedom within the law is their natural right."

The front page carries a brief summary of the paper's aims. The paper promises that it will struggle through constructive criticism against thoughts and actions based on tyranny, exploitation, bribery, discrimination and the undermining of civil and political rights of the people.

The paper also front-paged a story in connection with the depreciation of the afghani. The story was entitled, "Do not export capital from this country." Reports confirm that free market dealings in foreign exchange are harming the country's economy. A Mr. "Sh", it went on, who had a long record of service and who has also been a cabinet member for some time is now in possession of millions of afghanis. He is reported to have sold many of his buildings and other property obtaining Af. 35,000,000. He has bought large sums of foreign currency from the free market and is now planning to go abroad.

The report adds that this has led to a rising of the dollar exchange rate in the free market. For some time it was as high as Af. 81 per dollar. We hope that Mr. "Sh" will invest his capital within the country instead of transferring it abroad, said the paper.

It also called on the government to take effective steps for the sound guidance of the country's economic affairs by stopping the escape of capital from the country by such means. The paper recalled with regret that so far there is no law banning the export of capital from Afghanistan and hoped that until the promulgation of such a law effective measures would be adopted. It called on the authorities to prepare a draft law and that after going

through the right procedures it will be enforced.

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial on Afghanistan's education under the Third Five Year Plan. Two interesting news have recently been published on education. The first one said that the draft law on education was going through its final phases of preparation and will soon be ready for submission to the Cabinet and Parliament and afterwards to His Majesty the King. The second news was in connection with the fundamental policy of education. These are encouraging at a time when the country is about to launch its Third Five Year Plan, said the paper. We are sure, it said, that the Minister of Education and members of that Ministry will follow a course of action in implementing education plans which will lead to the profound satisfaction and support of the entire people and the overall success of the Third Plan.

The paper called the speech "in many ways, the soberest and somberest State of the Union address in many years."

U.S. General Earle G. Wheeler said in an address in Washington to newsmen the North Vietnamese apparently are turning their own people into hostages by placing military targets near populous areas. He said they hope in that way to check bombing attacks.

Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, took that as one sign of the effectiveness of the air campaign, and he said this is being made "increasingly clear by enemy propaganda complaints."

The General renewed his argument that the "enemy's chance for military victory is gone" and pointed to bombing as a key factor.

The *New York Times* reported that the French economy has achieved a historic recovery from some problems that have plagued it for decades but "is still not vigorous."

The paper noted: Overall economic growth doubled last year and the pace expected to increase further this year.

The growth rate is not general. The French automobile industry, which had been moving down a year before, had a spectacular year.

WORLD PRESS

The *Christian Science Monitor* applauded President Johnson's frank appraisal of the Vietnam situation in his State of the Union message and his pledge to persevere in stemming aggression and in seeking a peaceful solution.

The paper called the speech "in many ways, the soberest and somberest State of the Union address in many years."

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The growth rate is not general. The French automobile industry, which had been moving down a year before, had a spectacular year.

French steel shared the sickness of European steel, and French metals generally suffered from the weakness of their principal export markets, Britain and West Germany.

The growth of business investment actually trebled last year, but from a very low level. It had been virtually stagnant for a year or two.

Lord Thomson, the press magnate, attacked British printing unions, and said British newspapers would not prosper again until union restrictive practices were solved.

He was appearing with Cecil King, head of the giant International Printing Corporation, and Sir Max Aitken of the Beaverbrook newspaper group, in a television programme which investigated the state of the British press, particularly in the light of Lord Thomson's takeover of the *London Times*.

Speaking from Canada, Lord Thomson said: "The feather-bedding of the unions, the restrictive practices of the unions are very severe, and in my opinion the newspapers will not be prosperous until the union restrictive practices are solved."

Lindsay Hoben, 64, retired editor of the *Milwaukee Journal* and a vice president of the journal, died last week of cancer. He had been in poor health for some time and his retirement was announced January 1.

He became chief editorial writer in 1949, a vice president in 1955 and in 1961, became the fifth man to hold the title of editor since the newspaper was founded in 1882.

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Extension 59:
Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Johnson Reports In 'A Time Of Testing'

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from President Johnson's State of the Union Message to the U.S. Congress delivered on January 11.

I report to you tonight in a time of testing for our nation.

At home, the question is whether we will continue working for better opportunities for all Americans, when most Americans are already living better than any people in history.

Abroad, the question is whether we have the staying power to fight a costly war, when the objective is limited and the danger to us seemingly remote.

Our test is not whether we shrink from our country's cause, when the dangers to us are obvious and close at hand, but whether we carry on when they seem obscure and distant—and some think it safe to lay down our burdens.

I have come tonight to ask this Congress and this nation to resolve that issue: to meet our commitments at home and abroad—to continue to build a better America—and to reaffirm our allegiance to freedom.

We must ask, as President Lincoln said, "where we are, and whither we are tending."

Abroad, as at home, there is risk in change. But abroad, as at home, there is greater risk in standing still. No part of our foreign policy is so sacred that it remains beyond review. We shall be flexible where conditions in the world change—and where man's efforts can change them for the better.

As the first postwar generation gives way to the second, we are in the midst of a great transition from narrow nationalism to international partnership; from the harsh spirit of the cold war to the hopeful spirit of common humanity on a troubled and threatened planet.

In Latin America the American chiefs of state will be meeting this year to give our hemispheric policies new direction.

We have come a long way in this hemisphere since the inter-American effort in economic and social development was launched by President Eisenhower and the conference at Bogota in 1960. The Alliance for Progress moved dramatically forward with President Kennedy. There is new confidence that the voice of the people is growing stronger than ever. We know that reform under democracy can be made to happen—because it is happening. Together we must now move to strike down the barriers to full cooperation among the American nations and to free the energies and resources of two great continents on behalf of all our citizens.

Africa stands at an earlier stage of development than Latin America. It must develop the transportation, communications, agriculture, and, above all, the trained men and women without which growth is impossible. There, too, the job will best be done if the nations and peoples of Africa cooperate on a

regional basis. More and more our programmes for Africa will be directed towards self-help.

The future of Africa is shadowed by unsolved racial conflicts. Our policy will continue to reflect our basic commitments as a people to support those prepared to work towards cooperation and harmony between races, and to help those who demand change but reject the fool's gold of violence.

In the Middle East the spirit of regional cooperation for the benefit of all, unfortunately, has not yet taken hold. An already tortured peace is constantly threatened. We shall try to use our influence to increase the possibilities of improved relations among the nations of that region.

In the great subcontinent of South Asia live more than a sixth of the earth's population. Over the years we—and others—have invested heavily in capital and food for the economic development of India and Pakistan.

We are not prepared to see our assistance wasted in conflict. It must strengthen their capacity for self-help. It must help these two nations—both our friends—to overcome poverty, emerge as self-reliant leaders, and find terms for reconciliation and cooperation.

In Western Europe we shall maintain in NATO an integrated common defence. But we also look forward to the time when greater security can be achieved through measures of arms control and disarmament and through other forms of practical agreement.

We are shaping a new future of enlarged partnership in nuclear affairs, in economic and technical cooperation, in political consultation, and in working together with the governments and peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The emerging spirit of confidence is precisely what we hoped to achieve when we went to work a generation ago to help rebuild Europe. We face new challenges and opportunities there—and some dangers. But I believe it is the underlying will of the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic that we continue to face them together.

Our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are also in transition. We have avoided both the acts and the rhetoric of the cold war. When we have differed with the Soviet Union, we have tried to differ quietly and with courtesy. Our objective is not to continue the cold war, but to end it.

We have:
—Signed an agreement at the United Nations on the peaceful uses of outer space;

—Agreed to open direct air flights with the Soviet Union;

—Removed more than 400 non-strategic items from export control;

—Determined that the Export-Import Bank can allow commercial credits to Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, as well as

Rumania and Yugoslavia;
—Entered into a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union for another two years;

—Agreed with Bulgaria and Hungary to upgrade our legations to embassies; and

—Started discussions with international agencies on ways of increasing contact with Eastern European countries.

This administration has taken these steps even as duty compelled us to fulfill and execute our treaty obligations throughout the world.

I ask and urge Congress to help our foreign and commercial trade policies by passing an East-West trade bill and approving our consular convention with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has in the past year increased its long-range missile capabilities. It has begun to place near Moscow a limited anti-missile defence. My first responsibility to our people is to ensure that no nation can ever find it rational to launch a nuclear attack or to use its nuclear power as a credible threat against us or our allies.

That is why an important link between the Soviet Union and the United States is our common interest in arms control and disarmament. We have the duty to slow down the arms race between us, in both conventional and nuclear weapons and defences. Any additional race would impose on our people, and on all mankind, an additional waste of resources with no gain in security to either side.

I shall closely consult and seek the advice of Congress about the possibilities of international agreements affecting this problem.

Next to the pursuit of peace, the greatest challenge to the human family is the race between food supply and population increase. That race is now being lost.

—Grain stocks have been declining year after year, and aid in the form of food is now as difficult as aid in the form of dollars.

One developing nation after another has become dependent on food imports.

—The increase of food production in developing nations has not kept up with the increase in population and growth of demand in the cities.

—While programmes of voluntary family planning are now increasingly accepted in principle, they are being put into effect far too slowly.

The time for rhetoric has clearly passed. The time for concerted action, on global scale, has come.

We believe three principles must prevail if our policy is to succeed:
First, the developing nations must give highest priority to food production, including the use of technology and the capital of private enterprise.

Second, nations with food deficits must put more of their resources into voluntary family planning programmes.

Third, the developed nations must assist other nations to avoid starvation.

Contd. on page 4

THE MYSTERY OF LUNAR STONES

Let's make believe: by a Wellesian time machine we have travelled through 1,000 millions of years into the past. Just where the earth is revolving now, nothing was visible in the stark emptiness of outer space, except the whirls of gaseous dust, out of which the earth and the moon were to evolve at a later date. But when exactly did this occur? At least 5,000,000,000 years ago, scientists will say today.

According to modern cosmogony, the planet upon which we live and its earthbound satellite came into being as twins. Initially, they were wombbed in a common envelope of gaseous dust. Slowly, however, the envelope dissolved and the twins separated.

It is generally held that the earth and the moon were very much of the same making. So we will have a pretty clear idea of the moon's origin if we succeed in unravelling the mystery of terrestrial creation.

In the beginning the earth was a bleak and barren planet. Yet abundant energy was stored untapped in its depths, to change, in due course, the face of the planet. This was atomic energy. A great deal of energy is released, as we know, as radioactive elements decay. So it is this energy that kept the earth's depths warm, and during this process the fluid material emerged out to form, on cooling, the earth's crust.

Nowadays when experiment is a basic criterion of the validity of a theory, the question arises: Can the process of terrestrial creation be verified experimentally?

A remarkable experiment was done before scientists at the Vernadsky Institute not so long ago. It gave one the impression that the veil of mystery that had shrouded the transformation of matter in the past was lifting. Academician A.P. Vinogradov succeeded in simulating the processes which had been at work deep within the earth 1,000 millions of years ago. The zonal melting of cosmic matter (a stony meteorite) showed the same pattern

as that found in earthly rocks: the fusible phase in the top, basaltic lava in the middle, and the refractory phase—dunites—in the bottom.

The same applies to the moon, scientists believe, though the process seems to have been more violent. In the beginning, matter was heated up deep within the moon until at long last mighty moonquakes shook the surface, giving rise to huge volcano craters. Fiery lava flooded over a vast territory and gradually solidified. Thus volcanic processes are chiefly responsible for the formation of the lunar surface.

But there were other factors known to have contributed a great deal. Meteors, comets, and micrometeorites plunged into the moon at an enormous speed. With thunderous explosions they produced craters where they hit the surface. So lunar craters are of double origin: volcanic and meteoric.

Nevertheless, the attacks of large meteors on the moon are rare. Now it is worthwhile to consider small-bore bombardment with micrometeorites.

The mass of matter dislodged by this is sometimes a hundred or even thousand times more than that of the meteorite. Besides, the process is something of the nature of a chain reaction—the dislodged particles strike the surface again, ejecting fresh particles, and so on.

This has given rise to a conjecture that the moon's surface is buried in a thick cover of dust. However, Luna-9's pictures have proved the reverse.

Now, how can the bareness of the moon's landscape be accounted for?

Obviously, as a result of collisions the mass of matter leaving the moon's surface is greater than that of the particles falling on it. This results in a constant refreshing process, so that the moon's mass is diminishing by slight degrees.

To understand better the structure and properties of lunar rocks,

a number of factors must be taken into account. In the first place, there are sharp variations in temperature (the moon's surface is heated to 120 deg. C during lunar day and cooled down to -150 deg. C during lunar night). In the second place, there is low gravitation (one sixth that of the earth), virtually no atmosphere, bombardment by slow particles of ionised gas (solar wind), cosmic radiations, etc. All these factors combine in the long run to form rocks which are widely different from earthly rocks.

Flights of Luna-type spacecraft have furnished abundant evidence to deal with the moon's puzzles.

Thus it has been established that the content of uranium, thorium and potassium in lunar rocks roughly corresponds to that in the earthly rocks—basalts.

The study of the moon's radioactivity is of equally vital importance. The lack of an atmosphere allows cosmic rays to reach freely the moon's surface, and as they interact with rock elements, nuclear reactions take place, resulting in radioactive isotopes.

Many fascinating conclusions are imminent as a result of the probing of the moon's radioactivity. Evidence on the moon's radiation hazards is at long last available.

As shown by the tentative processing of Luna-10 data, the total intensity of gamma radiation in lunar rocks is only one and a half to two times higher than that detected above earthly rocks.

Luna-11, which is now orbiting as a lunar satellite, will make possible a new round of research within the moon's vicinity.

The moon is reluctant to give away its untold mysteries. But when man does decipher them, science all over the world will benefit a great deal, both theoretically and practically. All in all, the moon is the key to interplanetary space. (APN)

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IPI Delhi Conference Hears Proposal For Asian News Pool

The possibility of an Asian news pool to improve the quality and increase the quantity of news flow in the region, was discussed at the recent Fifteenth General Assembly of the International Press Institute at New Delhi.

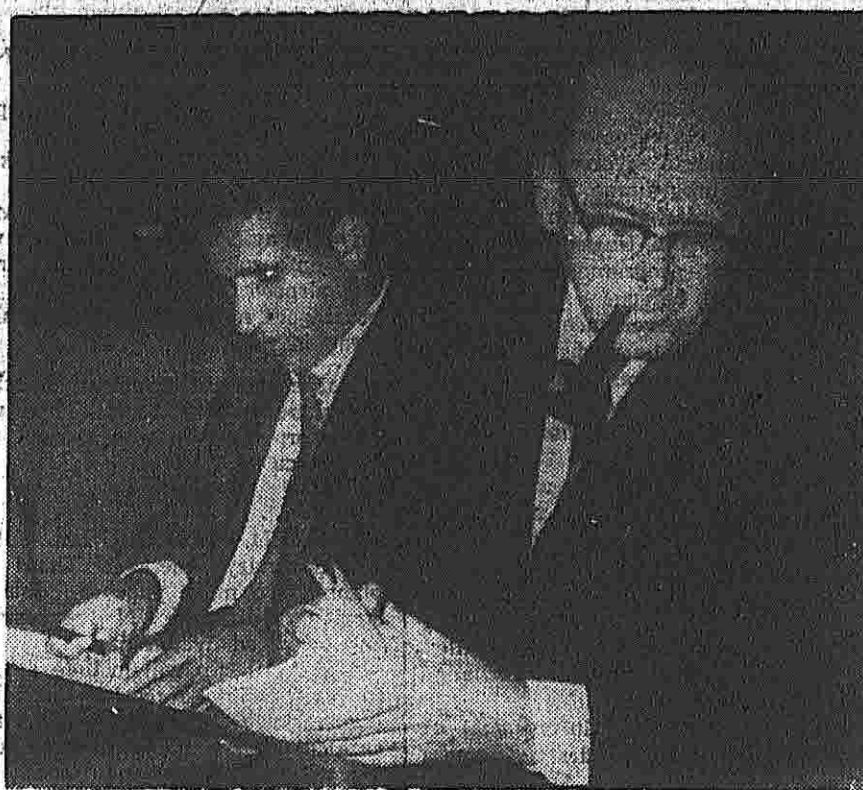
Habib Hala, instructor in journalism at the Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, was one of the 180 journalists from 40 countries attending the four-day conference. He was accompanied by Roderick Holmgren, current Fulbright lecturer in journalism at Kabul University.

On his return to Kabul, Hala commented that he had learned a great deal about journalism education elsewhere in Asia, and that he had found the Delhi conference "exciting and stimulating." He prepared a special report, including several recommendations, for Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture.

The proposal for an Asian news pool, located in Singapore and staffed by 20 to 25 newsmen, at least one from each country in the region, was advanced by Kuldip Nayar, representing United News of India.

A panel of experts discussing the interflow of news in Asia agreed that Asian news gets less space in Asian papers than news from Europe and the U.S. Nayar and others on the panel charged that the tendency to use "crisis" news from other Asian countries, rather than "constructive" stories about such developments as India's Fourth Plan, which are "dismissed in a couple of paras."

John Hohenberg, journalism professor at Columbia University in New York, said there is a much greater flow of news between Asia and the West than 20 years ago, but it is still inadequate. Hohenberg blamed this on "closed minds," a reluctance to break with the "tradition" that big news consists of war, revolution, rioting, murder and disaster.



Habib Hala and Rod Holmgren look over their notes at the 15th IPI Conference in Delhi.

Even more important, the Columbia professor said, is the inability to alter distorted mental pictures of the "world around us."

Leslie Hoffman, editor and publisher of Straits Times, Kuala Lumpur, argued that the time has not come for an Asian news pool. He said more Asian countries should train correspondents and send them abroad to cover foreign news for their home presses.

Dominating the discussion was the theme that press freedom does not hold the same meaning in different countries with differing stages of press development. Delegates agreed that freedom of the press cannot be an absolute, but must imply responsibility.

An African delegate said that for the majority of the new nations of Africa, freedom of the press is an abstraction. Any kind of press is better than no press at all, he said, calling attention to an experiment in village newspapers in Liberia.

Amitabha Chowdhury, director of IPI's Asian Programmes, gave a discouraging report on the progress of Asia's press. The "readership explosion" predicted during the fifties has not materialised, he said.

Newspaper growth has been seriously crippled by high production costs, Chowdhury added. Newsprint shortages have ruled out cheap newspapers at the very time when they are most needed. And Asian

papers get very little of the vastly increased flow of advertisements pouring into Asia, most of which appear in publications from the West.

More optimistic was the report of Barry Bingham, retiring IPI executive board chairman, who reviewed events since IPI's last Asian Assembly, in Tokyo in 1960. Bingham called attention to the growth of Asian IPI membership to 300. Total worldwide membership is now 1,500.

"The circulation of many Asian newspapers has risen substantially," he said, "sometimes as much as 50 to 100 per cent. Increased literacy is continuing to widen the reading audience while better-edited papers are doing more to attract and hold readers."

Admitting that there had been serious setbacks in some countries, Bingham said there is wider recognition in Asia of the twin objectives of IPI—promotion of a free press and a responsible press.

Chowdhury called attention to establishment of national press institutes in India, South Korea and the Philippines. He also reported on the growing number of seminars and workshops, sponsored by IPI in Asian countries for reporters, photographers and editors.

"It has never been the purpose of IPI to try to force newspapers everywhere into some kind of mould," he said. Rather, it has been "to help release the full potential of each nation's press, so that it can express the genius of the nation and of its people with maximum effectiveness."

"In the same way, we strive to release the potential talents of each newspaper's staff so that they can give their paper its own unique flavour, personality and allure for its readers."

The delegates voted to hold the Sixteenth Annual Assembly of IPI in Geneva, Switzerland, next June 19 through 21.

Unesco Science Efforts Stress Research In Asia

Unesco's initial task in the realm of science was to maintain essential contacts between research workers throughout the world. It therefore began by setting up regional science cooperation offices. Two of them are located in Asia: one was established in New Delhi in 1948 for South Asia, and the other in Jakarta in 1951 for southeast Asia.

It also helped to create scientific documentation centres in Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Burma, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. At the same time, it helped the three last named countries and Thailand to set up centres to manufacture and repair scientific instruments.

As early as 1946, Unesco was also called upon to undertake large-scale scientific cooperation programmes that could only be carried out on an international level. This led to the launching in 1949 of the arid zone programme which became a major project between 1956 and 1962.

The development of arid lands, whose physical and climatic characteristics prevent intensive farming, concerns a number of countries in Asia, as does the development of the humid tropics, the study of which was integrated into the Organisation's activities beginning in 1955. Seven of the fourteen scientific symposia organised under these

Biologist Says Freak Virus Could Destroy Man

The Medical World News, published in New York, carries a warning from a noted scientist that a freak virus, developed by some research biologist, could cause an "almost unimaginable catastrophe" to man if it escaped from the laboratory where it was cultured.

The warning comes from Sir Macfarlane Burnet, an Australian, who was one of the early researchers on bacterial viruses. He shared the Nobel prize in 1960 after doing pioneering work with chicken embryos as a means of cultivating and studying viruses.

Sir Macfarlane, who first expressed his fears in a recent speech in Sydney, asserts "It is time to call a halt" in unrestricted laboratory production of micro-organisms of hitherto unknown virulence. Medicine, he says, "must recognise the limitations that the process of evolution and the nature of man place on their use." He said:

"Molecular biology worries me intensely... I doubt whether a mad dictator would try to use this route to another weapon of mass destruction. But I am worried about the possibility of accidental escape of variants from laboratories in which the genetics of poliomyelitis and other viruses are being studied."

"Microorganisms of hitherto unknown virulence—now being produced artificially in laboratories for purely academic research—are a potential threat to mankind. There is a real danger that a deadly virus might escape to infect human beings who have no resistance to it. It could grow into the almost unimaginable catastrophe of a 'virgin soil' epidemic involving all the heavily populated regions of the world..."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS).

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

Five Finalists Compete In Handball World Cup

Tuesday night Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and the Soviet Union qualified for the semi-finals of the world handball championships being played in Stockholm this week.

Sweden defeated Hungary 21-19 (10-11) Wednesday night to qualify to compete for fifth place in handball world cup tomorrow.

Results:
Rumania-Hungary 20-19 (13-12);
Sweden-Czechoslovakia 11-18 (3-9);
Yugoslavia-Denmark 13-14 (5-3);
West Germany-Soviet Union 16-19 (7-10).

World handball champion Rumania scored four goals in the five final minutes to defeat the Soviet Union 15-13 Sunday night and thus escaped a humiliating failure in third qualifying round of the world cup.

If Russia had been the winner the quarter-finals would have gone to East Germany on the strength of better goal scores. The East Germans defeated Canada 37-6 Sunday night.

The eight qualifiers for the quarter-finals were exactly the same that qualified three years ago in the world cup in Czechoslovakia.

Results of matches played Sunday in the third qualifying round of the world handball championships were:

(Group A)
Sweden-Yugoslavia 17-21 (9-8);
Poland-Switzerland 20-18 (12-11);
(Group B)
West Germany-Hungary 29-23 (17-13);
Norway-Japan 17-21 (7-11);
(Group C)
Rumania-Soviet Union 15-13 (7-9);
East Germany-Canada 37-6 (20-3);
(Group D)
Czechoslovakia-Denmark 24-14 (12-7);
France-Tunisia 16-7 (7-4).

Elford Leads Monte Carlo
Hopkirk, Makinen Follow
Vic Elford and David Stone of Britain were officially declared leaders of the Monte Carlo rally

Wednesday night after completion of two of the rally's three stages. They were driving a Porsche 911 S.

Following in second place was 1964 rally winner Paddy Hopkirk in a BMC Cooper. Third was Makinen, Finnish winner of the rally in 1965, also in a BMC Cooper.

Drivers described the first stage of the Monte Carlo rally as boring when they reached Monte Carlo after the marathon 3,000 kilometres (1,900 miles) from eight starting points in Europe.

Conditions on the drive to Monte Carlo were so easy that most of the 195 starters crossed the line Monday, qualifying for the second stage—the mountain run to Chambéry and back.

Most of the nine women's teams survive and several of them are also apparently unpenalised.

The excellent conditions reduced the accident quota and no-one was badly hurt, though several drivers had narrow escapes, including Marie-Claude Beaumont, of Grenoble, and Ginette Rerolland, of Geneva, whose little N.S.U. was wrecked in a head-on crash.

A terrific battle among the major works teams developed Tuesday night as survivors in the Monte Carlo auto rally struggled through the mountains north of Monte Carlo.

The teams, the remaining of those which started at eight widely separate cities Friday and Saturday, face a 1,300-kilometre road trip to Chambéry and back over twisting mountainous roads—and possible snow at high elevations.

The run includes six sections of a total of 120 kilometres where they race against the clock, the fastest speeds advancing them higher in the final standings.

The last test is a 610-kilometre loop over the highest and worst roads of the French alps. This will start Thursday night for the 60 teams with the fewest penalty points.

The weather was overcast while Tuesday's starters were taking off. The official weather forecast was for snow in the mountains.

Three teams figured prominently—Porsche, Lancia and the BMC Mini. Only tenths of a second separated the leaders after the first of the 22-hour high speed alpine tests.

As the survivors headed north toward Chambéry with a full night's

driving ahead of them, 148 cars were still running.

Britain's hopes were pinned on Makinen, Finland's Rauno Aaltonen in a Mini Cooper and Ireland's Paddy Hopkirk in a similar car. They were eighth and ninth.

Two French Renaults were also well placed.

As the last of the cars took off from Monte Carlo in brilliant sunshine Saturday the first cars had already been on their way for 17 hours. These were the Oslo starters who began the rally Friday evening.

The largest contingent of 55 started from Rheims. The others were: 36 starters from Monte Carlo, 33 from Frankfurt, 31 from Dover (England), 17 from Oslo, 11 from Warsaw, seven from Lisbon and five from Athens.

Women's Volleyball Tourney To Begin Despite Boycott

The Fifth world women's volleyball championships will be held in Tokyo beginning Saturday even after the communist nations' boycott reduced the number of participating countries to four, Paul Libaud, President of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) announced.

The federation, he declared, will consider the tournament valid as a world championship encompassing 11 countries formally entered, even though the number of actually participating nations dropped to four.

Boycott notice has arrived from seven communist nations—East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, North Korea, and Poland.

This leaves only four nations as participants—the United States, South Korea, Peru, and Japan.

President Libaud told newsmen late Saturday night that the federation had agreed to drop the practice of hoisting national flags and playing national anthems in victory ceremonies at the Tokyo tournament as an exception.

The confusion stems from the Japanese organisers' decision to use the names of North Korea and East Germany instead of "The People's Democratic Republic of Korea" and "German Democratic Republics," and to drop the practice of hoisting national flags and playing national anthems in victory ceremonies.

The decision was designed to prevent possible troubles in view of the absence of diplomatic relations between Japan and the two countries.

North Korea and East Germany have vigorously protested the decision. They were supported by the other communist nations.

The organisers' original schedule envisages the preliminary rounds in five cities January 21-23, to be followed by championship rounds in Tokyo January 25-28.

A special envoy of the Japan volleyball association (JVA) left Tokyo Sunday for Moscow in a last minute attempt to save the world women's volleyball championship here from the crippling boycott.

Keino Runs 6 Miles In 30:7.3 At 7,747 Feet

Kipchoke Keino, Kenya's world 3,000 metres record-holder, won a six miles cross-country race in 30 mins. 7.3 secs.—less than 3½ minutes slower

than the world record for this distance.

His compatriot Naftali Temu finished only 10 yards behind him.

John Velzian, Kenya's athletics coach said, "Nobody else in the world today could have recorded a time as good as this for six miles under these conditions and at this altitude of 7,747 feet (2,360 metres)—similar to that of Mexico city, where next year's Olympic games will be held."

The race was held at Thompson's Falls, 80 miles from Nairobi.

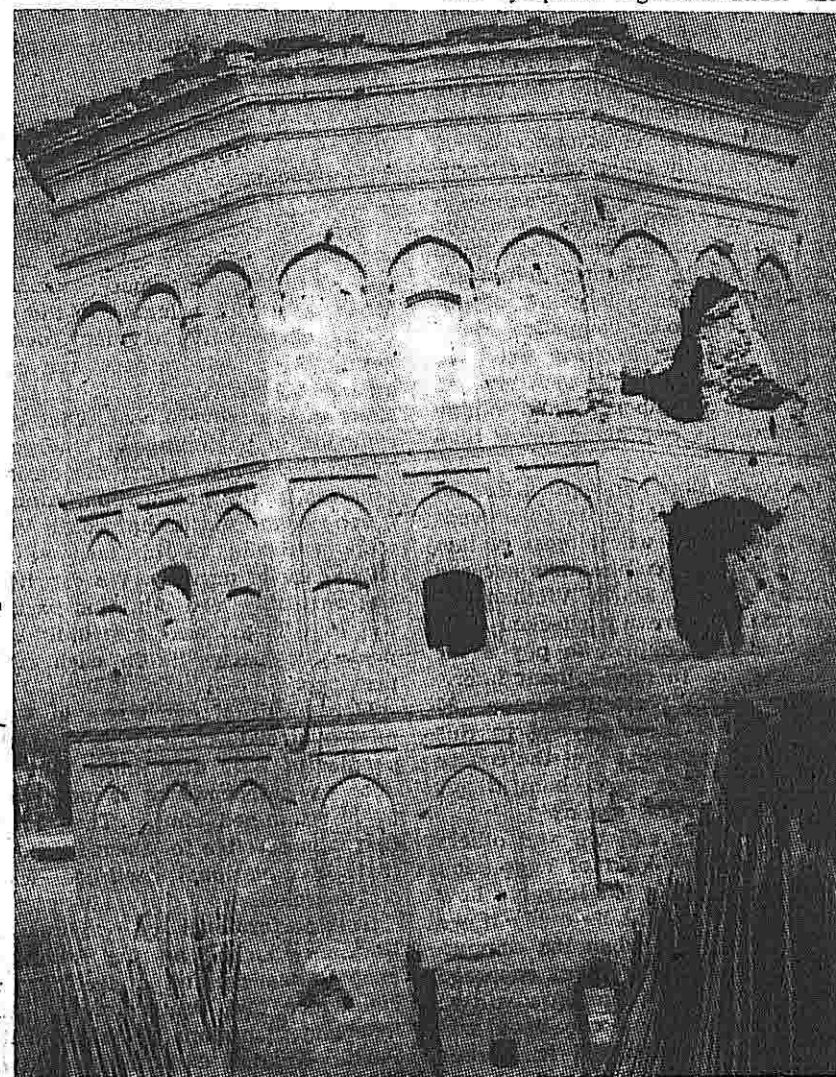
Let Them Drink Wine

A Mexican organisation has a solution for any athletes in the 1958 Olympics who may worry about drinking Mexico City's water—let them drink wine.

The national chamber of the wine liquor industry made the suggestion.

The chamber pointed out many of the athletes are from countries in which wine is the principal drink rather than water.

The substitution of wine for water, the group suggested, would boost Mexico's wine industry while giving the athletes—and other visitors—a healthful, nutritious and soothing beverage.



Worn and weather beaten, this tower, which was once twice as high as it is now, stands amidst a mound of stones and mud in a secluded corner of Share Nau. The area now known as Shahrara was at the time of the erection of the tower known as Tape Maran (the mound of snakes).

The tower was built in the memory of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan in 1840. During the reign of Amir Amamullah Khan the area was rebuilt and Habibia school was located there.

Made of red brick, the tower is 20 metres in diameter at the base. Only three storeys remain. The tower is known by a number of names including "Burge Shahrara" and "The Red Tower".

With the creation of the Special Fund in 1960, Unesco has been named the executing agency for 21 of the Fund's projects in Asia. The

Contd. on page 4

VIETNAM CRISIS

(Continued from page 1)

3. Reaffirmed his intention to visit the United States after the Assembly finished writing a constitution for South Vietnam, probably at the end of this year.

4. Said he had no objection to the National Liberation Front sitting in on negotiations to end the Vietnam war so long as they are part of the Hanoi delegation.

There was some banter at the press conference. And Marshal Ky reports Reuter, challenged an Aus-

tralian journalist to a shooting competition for a crate of beer.

The Sydney Sun correspondent Peter Robson said: "I learn you are a crack pistol shot, Mr. Prime Minister."

"Yes," said the Marshal, "would you like to challenge me for a crate of beer?"

Robson, readily agreed. "Will 22 calibre pistols do?" asked Robson. "They're ladies' pistols," laughed Marshal Ky, "we'll use 45's."

Meanwhile shooting without smiles continued in Vietnam.

In one of the heaviest raids of the war heavy American B-52 bombers yesterday devastated 15 square miles of dense rain forest with hundreds of tons of incendiary bombs.

An American spokesman said the heart of the Viet Cong's "War Zone D" stronghold, 30 miles northeast of Saigon, was left a raging inferno of smoke and flames.

A military observer flying over the target area by helicopter said the magnesium incendiary bombs dropped from 30,000 ft. ignited at 8000 ft. before cascading into the forest.

The bombs were similar to those used in World War II by American and British bombers to obliterate some German cities with devastating firestorms.

The spokesman said that there was no sign of any inhabitation in the devastated area.

According to AP, U.S. bomber pilots flew through intense anti-aircraft fire Wednesday to attack two more railway yards northwest of Hanoi.

U.S. Military Headquarters announced that American fliers also pounded two railway bridges in fresh raids against rail installations that ranged from 20 to 45 miles (32-72 km) northeast and northwest of Hanoi.

The renewed raids followed the strikes Tuesday against the Thai Nguyen rail yards 40 miles (64 km) north of Hanoi after which U.S. pilots claimed they left the sprawling complex heavily damaged.

In South Vietnam no significant ground action was reported.

U.S. headquarters said seven more Viet Cong were killed in "Operation Cedar Falls" to raise the total enemy dead beyond the 500 mark.

A Hsinhua report from Hanoi said two U.S. aircraft were shot down yesterday afternoon over Haiphong and Hai Duong province, North Vietnam.

First Reverse Volunteers Due In US This Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, (AP).—The U.S. government will begin next summer a reverse Peace Corps exchange programme in which persons from foreign countries will go to work in the United States.

The pilot programme involving about 200 persons at a cost to the U.S. government of some \$200,000 will be sponsored by the Office of Education and the State Department, not the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps sponsored a pilot programme during 1965-66 but Congress refused its request for \$14 million to finance a full-time programme for a minimum of 800 volunteers.

President Johnson, in a message to Congress on international education and health last Feb. 2, called for establishment of an exchange Peace Corps.

He proposed an initial goal of 5,000 volunteers, the first volunteers are due from Latin America, the Near East, Asia and Africa.

A State Department spokesman said Europeans are not being asked to take part because there are enough exchange programmes involving that area.

An Office of Education spokesman said the volunteers—expected to be recent college graduates—will be assigned to schools as teachers or resource people in such areas as modern languages, social studies, music, art and physical education.

They may also act as tutors and assist with student clubs and recreational activities.

The volunteers will also be assigned to community work and will serve in neighbourhood centres and settlement houses.

The Education Office said federal officials are hopeful that these young people will be capable of bringing fresh ideas and new approaches to such concerns as educating children of the poor.

In addition to the federal government spending, the costs of the programme will be borne by the sending nation and the schools who will give the volunteers an allowance while they are here.

KABUL, Jan. 19, (Bakhtar).—Ramonathan, a UN local administration expert who worked here one and a half years under the United Nations Development Programme, left for India Monday.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

SHANNON, Ireland, Jan. 19, (AP).—An Air India Boeing 707 jetliner flying from London to New York was diverted to Shannon airport Wednesday night after a report that a bomb was on board.

The plane was 500 miles (800 km.) out over the Atlantic when the report was received by radio. After arriving at Shannon, the plane was kept on a runway about a mile from this airport buildings while the 32 passengers and crew were whisked away in taxis.

Police and airline officers searched the plane without result. There was no information on who started the bomb scare.

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 19.—UN Secretary-General U Thant is planning to make trips to Asia in April and June, a UN spokesman acknowledged Wednesday.

The April trip will include a visit to New Delhi to receive the first Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding, and the June trip will include a visit to Japan, the spokesman indicated.

The spokesman declined to name other countries the Secretary-General U Thant would visit Burma, his homeland.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19, (Tass).—A delegation of Soviet scientists headed by P. N. Fedoseyev, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, have concluded their visit to India.

During their three-week stay in the country, Soviet scientists exchanged opinions with their Indian colleagues on questions of scientific research, the training of scientific personnel, the practical application of scientific achievements in industry, further extension of cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, (DPA).—The Ford Foundation has allocated grants totaling \$400,000 to build a new international centre on bilingualism in Canada.

In its announcement the Foundation said the new bilingual centre—"a major educational concern in developing countries as well as a political problem in many areas"—will be established at Laval University in Quebec. It is the leading North American centre for the study of French language and linguistics.

It plans to conduct research on linguistic factors in second-language learning and use.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19, (AP).—Former U.S. President Harry Truman said Wednesday that the survival of mankind depends on the abolishment of war.

War is fruitless, senseless and a tragic adventure, Truman said, in which there are no victors—only victims.

Truman message was sent to the founders of the Harry's Truman centre for the advancement of peace who met here Wednesday night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, (Reuter).—West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt will have talks here on February 8 with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the U.S. State Department announced Wednesday.

The meeting will be the first between the two statesmen since Brandt became Foreign Minister.

Diplomatic observers here consider U.S.-Soviet progress towards nuclear non-proliferation treaty will probably be high on the agenda.

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 19, (AP).—Flying with acrobatic precision, a single air force rocket Wednesday flawlessly orbited eight military communications satellites to complete the Defence Department's space network linking Washington, South Vietnam and other far-flung outposts.

Helmand Valley

(Continued from page 1)

edible oils mill, which will be completed soon, needs at least 9,000 tons of cottonseeds and other oilseeds a year.

Production of cottonseeds will have to be increased. The valley at present imports some cottonseeds from the north, but with the establishment of Spinzar company's new edible oil mill, there will be no surplus for import to the Helmand Valley.

As to land development plans, estimates show that 150,000 acres of land will need additional investment during the next six years. If half is devoted to the cultivation of wheat, with an average yield of 45 bushels per acre, production will be 60,000 tons a year. The dollar value of this return is estimated at three million.

Vegetable, livestock and fruit production will also increase. (Next issue: A summing-up).

Sukarno Not Ready To Step Aside

JAKARTA, Jan. 19, (Reuter).—Indonesian President Sukarno said yesterday he was angry at Monday's suggestion by Foreign Minister Adam Malik that he should step aside from the presidency and appoint someone else.

Questioned by reporters at Merdeka palace, the President, obviously irritated, snapped, "of course I am angry at this suggestion."

Then turning to Malik, also surrounded by a cluster of journalists, Dr. Sukarno added with a smile, "I am angry because I like him."

Monday Malik disclosed he had asked the President "as a comrade in arms for decades" to free himself of past mistakes and if necessary voluntarily step down and appoint someone else to the presidency until general elections due next year.

The President and Foreign Minister were answering questions after a palace meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ali Chagla, visiting here.

Grenade Thrower Shot In Aden

ADEN, Jan. 19, (Reuter).—A British officer last night shot a man as he was throwing a grenade into Aden's harbour shopping area.

The grenade exploded harmlessly. The officer, a captain in the British security forces, spotted the man as he was about to throw the grenade. As the man flung the grenade the captain fired two shots. The man died in the hospital later.

Earlier two British soldiers were slightly injured when a grenade was thrown at a security patrol in Aden's Crater district.

Five Arabs were injured in two more grenade attacks on British patrols.

Meanwhile, a statement by the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) called upon liberation groups in South Arabia to make today a "day of vengeance" in memory of those who fell "victims of British aggression."

Today is the 128th anniversary of British rule in South Arabia.

No Common Front At GATT Session

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay, Jan. 19, (Reuter).—Delegates of underdeveloped nations—meeting here to try to form a common front to bring trade pressures on developed countries—ended their third day of talks Wednesday in the atmosphere of pessimism.

No results were apparent in the bid to produce a united front as each confined itself to airing its own particular problems.

The talks are the eighth meeting of the Trade and Development Committee of the General Agreement of Trade and Tariff.

Over 250 delegates from 59 countries heard underdeveloped nations plead for higher prices for their basic produce and greater accessibility to industrialised markets.

During the last session, Cuban delegate Mario Garcia Austegui accused the United States of violating the principles of GATT by its trade codd on Cuba.

UK Liberals Split Over Leadership

LONDON, Jan. 19, (Reuter).—Britain's minority Liberal party split wide open Wednesday over a decision to elect a new leader less than 24 hours after Jo Grimond's resignation from the post he held for 10 years.

The party leadership decided that the three-cornered fight for the succession would go on later despite massive protests from Liberal chiefs representing party workers across the nation, who complained their views were not being considered.

The 12 Liberal members of the 630 seat House of Commons will elect a new leader from:

Jeremy Thorpe, 37, a left-wing Liberal and long-standing supporter of African advancement.

Emlyn Hooson, 41, a right-wing Liberal and strong advocate of party's pro-European Community policy; and

Eric Lubbock, 38, the former Conservative MP whose success over Conservatives in party's 1962 parliamentary by-election heralded a national Liberal revival.

WANTED

International Airline Sales Office is looking for a COUNTER AGENT (Afghan nationality) Good command of English and/or German essential. Airline experience desired but not absolutely necessary. Please apply P.O.B. 273 KABUL.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB Saturday January 21, 8:30 p.m. night, teen dance night, music by Peter and Wolves.

THE ESQUIRE'S BAND American Jazz Band playing on Jan. 20th at Baghe Balla, Restaurant and on Jan. 21st at Khyber Restaurant, from 8 to mid-night.

JOHNSON REPORTS IN 'A TIME OF TESTING'

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vation in the short run and to move rapidly towards the ability to feed themselves.

Every member of the world community now bears a direct responsibility to help bring our most basic human account into balance.

I come now to Southeast Asia—and to Vietnam in particular. Soon I will submit to Congress a detailed report on that situation. Tonight I want to review the essential points.

We are in Vietnam because the United States and our allies are committed by the SEATO treaty to "act to meet the common danger" of aggression in Southeast Asia.

We are in Vietnam because an international agreement signed by the United States, North Vietnam and others in 1962 is being systematically violated by the communists.

We are there because the people of South Vietnam have as much right to remain non-communist—if that is what they choose—as North Vietnam has to remain communist.

No better words could describe our present course there than those once spoken by Thomas Jefferson: "It is the melancholy law of human societies to be compelled sometimes to choose a great evil in order to ward off a greater; to deter their neighbours from rapine by making it cost them more than honest gain."

We have chosen to fight a limited war in Vietnam in order to prevent a larger war—a war almost certain to follow if the communists succeed in taking over South Vietnam by force. If they are not checked now, the world can expect to pay a far greater price to check them later.

We stood in Western Europe 20 years ago. Is there anyone in this chamber who doubts that the course of freedom was not changed for the better by that stand?

Sixteen years ago we and others stopped another kind of aggression—this time in Korea. Imagine how different Asia might be today if we had failed to act when the communist army of North Korea marched South. The Asia of tomorrow will be far different because we have said in Vietnam as we said in Korea: "This far, and no further."

We are dealing with a stubborn adversary committed to the use of force and terror to settle political questions.

I wish I could report to you that the conflict is almost over. This I cannot do. We face more cost, more loss, and more agony. For the end is not yet. I cannot promise you that it will come this year—or the next. Our adversary still believes he can go on fighting longer than we and our allies are prepared to

resist him.

Our men—there are nearly 500,000 in that area now—have borne well "the burden and the heat of the day." Their efforts deprived the enemy of the victory he sought and expected a year ago. We have steadily frustrated his main forces. General Westmoreland reports that the enemy no longer can succeed on the battlefield.

Our pressure now must be—and will be—sustained until the realises that the war he started is costing him more than he can hope to gain.

I know of no strategy more likely to attain that end than the strategy of "accumulating slowly, but inexorably, every kind of material resource"—of "laboriously teaching troops the very elements of their trade." That, and patience—a great deal of patience.

Our South Vietnamese allies are also being tested. They must provide real security to the people living in the countryside. This means reducing the terrorism and armed attacks to levels where they can be successfully controlled by the regular South Vietnamese security forces. It means bringing to the villagers an effective civilian government they can respect and rely upon—and giving them a personal stake in that government. That government is beginning to emerge.

While I cannot report the desired progress in the pacification, Ambassador Lodge reports that South Vietnam is turning to this task with a new sense of urgency. We can help, but only they can win this part of the war. Their task is to build and protect a new life in each rural province.

One result of our stand in Vietnam is already clear. It is this: the peoples of Asia now know that the door to independence is not going to be slammed shut. They know that it is possible for them to choose their own national destinies—without coercion.

The performance of our men in Vietnam—backed by the American people—has created a feeling of confidence and unity among the independent nations of Asia and the Pacific. Fear of external communist conquest in many Asian nations is subsiding—and with this, the spirit of hope is rising. For the first time in history, a common outlook and common institutions are emerging.

This forward movement is boosted in the ambitions and interests of the Asian nations themselves. It was precisely this movement we hoped to accelerate when I spoke in Baltimore in April, 1965, pledging "a much more massive effort to improve the life of man" in that part of the world.

Twenty months later our coopera-

tive efforts have produced a new reality: the doors of the billion dollar Asian Development Bank are open. Asians are engaged in regional efforts in a dozen new directions.

Even as the war continues, we shall play our part in carrying forward this constructive historic development. As recommended by the Eugene Black mission, and if other nations will agree to join with us, I will seek a special authorisation from Congress of \$200 million for Asian regional programmes.

We are eager to turn our resources to peace. Our efforts in behalf of humanity need not be restricted by any parallel or any boundary. The moment peace comes, I will ask Congress for funds to join in an international programme of reconstruction and development for all the people of Vietnam—and their deserving neighbours who wish our help.

We shall continue to hope for a reconciliation between the people of mainland China and the world community—including cooperation in all the tasks of arms control, security and progress on which the fate of the Chinese people, like the rest of us, depends.

Our hope that all of this will someday happen rests on the conviction that we, the American people and our allies, will see Vietnam through to an honourable peace.

We will support all appropriate initiatives by the United Nations, and others, which can bring the several parties together for unconditional discussions of peace—anywhere, any time. And we will continue to take every possible initiative ourselves to probe for peace.

Until such efforts succeed, or until the infiltration ceases and the conflict subsides, we must firmly pursue our present course. We will stand firm in Vietnam.

Our fighting men there have the heaviest burden of all. With their lives they serve their nation. We must give them nothing less than our full support—nothing less than the determination Americans have always given their fighting men. Whatever our sacrifice here, it is very small compared to their own.

How long all this will take, I cannot prophesy. I only know that the will of the American people is being tested.

Whether we can fight a war of limited objectives over a long period of time, and keep alive the hope of independence and stability for people other than ourselves; whether we can continue to act with restraint when the temptation to "get it over with" is inviting but dangerous; whether we can accept the necessity of choosing "a great evil in order to ward off a greater;"

Science, Unesco

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purpose of 16 of these projects is to aid the creation and initial operation of post-secondary or advanced institutions to train technical staff: the five others involve electric power plant technology, mechanical engineering structures, manufacture of precision instruments, and the preparation of a mathematical model of the Mekong Delta.

Beginning in 1950, Unesco sent survey missions to Indonesia and Pakistan and undertook studies on evolution of social structures, social aspects of education, light industries, new patterns of leadership in rural areas, etc.

Publications in social sciences issued by Unesco include "The role of savings and wealth in Southern Asia and the West," "The changing social position of women in Japan," "Women in the new Asia," and "Social research and problems of rural development in South East Asia."

The Weather

The southern and northern regions of the country will be cloudy. In Kabul the weather formation of clouds.

The temperature at 11:30 Gm. in Kabul was 8C, 46 F.

Yesterday's temperatures were:		
Kabul	53.5 F	17 F
Kandahar	12 C	-8
	19	12
Ghazni	66	53.5
	6	-7
Jalalabad	43	21
	19	2
	66	36
	66	38
Mazare Sharif	15	0
	59	32

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA At 1.30, 4.30 and 9.30. BUDDHA American, Cinemascope, in colour last show is in English. PARK CINEMA At 2, 4.30, 7, and 9.30. BUDDHA American, Cinemascope, in colour last show is in English. PAMIR CINEMA At 1, 3, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. Italian colour film. APRIL FOOL